

WHY GERALD FORD WILL RESIGN THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES

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It may not yet be "perfectly clear," but certain "peripheral issues" in the Watergate scandals remain unresolved as we enter the 1976 Presidential sweepstakes. In seeking clarity, it is imperative that we brainstorm together on the Watergate matter in order to discern the outlines of the blurred truth and to disallow the trivia. Above all, it should be evident that these "peripheral areas" are becoming more and more substantive and less and less speculative as the daily CIA revelations sputter on as anticlimaxes to the Watergate affair of coverup-kickback-corruption. It appears very possible that the Watergate affair (in a new form) will suddenly re-emerge from the depths. It also appears very possible that Gerald Ford will be forced into a humiliating resignation from office in the midst of a new "crisis of confidence" over Watergate. In reality, you see, President Ford's 1974 Presidential pardon of ex-President Nixon is a lingering time-bomb that is not yet defused.

Our former President Richard Nixon resides in the sun at Casa Pacifica in San Clemente--with full clemency; but the American people will reside in utter turmoil if the drama of Watergate re-opens and unfolds to include the disturbing areas discussed below. These disturbing areas are not the core of the Watergate scandal--they are all extraneous areas at the periphery, but ominously capable of overlapping with the Watergate crimes. This article is intended to examine these three "peripheral undisclosed matters," but is not intended to sensationalize anew the past Watergate crimes with which we have likely all become familiar. No mention need be made here of the House Judiciary Committee concerns over the White House enemies list, over the secret war in Cambodia, or over income tax evasion. No mention will be made here of the unclear role of Mr. Nixon as to precise knowledge or total ignorance of the Agnew kickback schemes in the White House and in the Executive Office Building. Nor will this article delve into the very murky CIA-Nixon nexus regarding the Allende-Schneider assassinations in Chile. The problem at hand is to examine three problematic areas on the sidelines of Watergate. These three "peripheral matters" are literally able to sweep Gerald Ford, the benevolent pardoner, right out of office just before the 1976 Presidential elections. The media has not focused closely enough on these three areas in an attempt to explain in retrospect, the bizarre nature of Ford's Presidential pardon to ex-President Richard Nixon on September 8, 1974.

Firstly, there was no logical need at all for a full five-year Presidential pardon for Mr. Nixon--the criminal unless some illegal antecedent matters preceded the Watergate Affair of June, 1972. Such matters could have been both long-term as well as short-term. A Presidential pardon by Ford for a two-year period of criminal activities by agents provocateurs, and for a two-year period of Presidential crimes of conspiracy, obstruction of justice, counseling perjury, etc., makes some sense (in order to expunge the guilt of the two-year period). But, and this is a big problem area here: a five-year pardon for a two-year period of crimes makes no sense at all--unless someone must desperately have to "cover all bases." Not only, "cover," but also "cover-up." Secondly, a five-year pardon indicates the obvious commission of crimes prior to the 1972 bugging and break-in at Watergate.

The success of Mr. Nixon in tricking President Ford into granting a Presidential pardon for the full Nixon tenure is now fairly obvious. Furthermore, President Ford may not yet understand all of the ramifications of the 1974 pardon, and may not yet even realize that Mr. Nixon tricked Mr. Ford into becoming an accessory to further crimes, by the acceptance of the pardon. In fact, Mr. Ford may have also pardoned murders and sabotage when he pardoned Nixon in the Watergate matter. If such be the case, the media will not allow Gerald Ford to remain much longer in the White House. The specifics of these "peripheral matters" related and unrelated to Watergate, may yet provoke the sudden resignation of President Gerald Ford. Included are these items:

(1) - The shooting of Governor George Wallace of Alabama in May, 1972, is a very sore spot indeed. The questions abound as to whether or not the Nixon-controlled Secret Service gave "bogus protection" to Mr. Wallace in the Laurel, Maryland Shopping Center rally in 1972. Did the government agents help to facilitate Arthur Bremer's access to Governor Wallace? In addition, at one point, stories surfaced that the White House Staff member, Charles Colson, contacted E. Howard Hunt, of the White House "dirty tricks" unit, to go to Bremer's apartment. And, most damnable of all, there have been allegations against the dead wife of E. Howard Hunt. It is very possible that Mrs. E. Howard Hunt was a courier-conduit between the White House and industrialist W. Clement Stone of Chicago. It is also possible that Mrs. E. Howard Hunt was paying off slush fund money to Arthur Bremer for the purpose of shooting Governor Wallace. Mrs. Hunt died in a spring 1972 plane crash in Chicago--with a little more than \$10,000 in her luggage. One must not forget that Arthur Bremer, the so-called "assassin," was fairly near to Chicago at the time (in Wisconsin), as Governor Wallace campaigned. Mrs. E. Howard Hunt could have easily negotiated a rendezvous with Bremer, on behalf of her husband and the White House (or C. R. E. E. P.). After the Wallace assassination attempt in Maryland, we were all told repeatedly that Arthur Bremer had also been "stalking" President Nixon in Canada with a gun. But are we so very positive that Arthur Bremer was not a fixture of the "dirty tricks" group? How do we know for certain that Bremer was not in point of fact acting out a ruse of "planned diversion" in his so-called "stalking" of President Nixon?

(2) - The next sore spot is the matter of the early 1971 bombing of the U. S. Capitol Building in Washington, D. C. The then-Honorable Attorney General John Mitchell assured us all that a dedicated group of "radicals" were out to destroy this country. Little did any one suspect that the "radicals" might not have been Hippies, Yippies, and Weathermen, but rather, some dedicated "patriotic" members of the "dirty tricks" unit, or of the White House-wing of the domestic CIA. It is very possible that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Mitchell co-ordinated and orchestrated from afar the bombing of the U. S. Capitol Building in 1971 in order to stifle domestic dissent and to promote Nixonian conservatism in the 1972 elections.

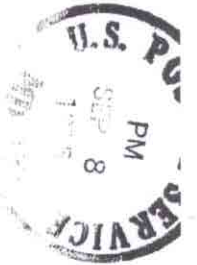
(3) - The last sore spot is less clear than the first two areas. However, due to some strange and inadvertent remarks by the President, some bells have finally started to ring. President Ford, and his counsel, Philip Buchen, made several detailed comments concerning the pardon of ex-President Nixon at the time of the pardon. There was a tendency of the President to make an error concerning the date. Buchen did not notice the error at first. For example, President Ford said on at least two occasions that the pardon started from July of 1969. But the pardon started from January 20, 1969. In an interview after the Ford signing of the pardon, Buchen finally corrected the July-January misstatements. Were these "errors" really errors, or rather, some subconscious "slips?" If the July date in 1969 was any indication at all of matters discussed preceding the Nixon pardon by Ford, then the Ford White House, or the Nixon-wing of the Ford White House, was very pre-occupied with some Nixonian event that took place in July of 1969. One notable event during that period in the Nixon tenure in office was the spectacular U. S. moon landing. Another notable event of that period was the disastrous 1969 drowning death of Mary Jo Kopechne in the automobile of Senator Edward Kennedy, a Nixon foe, at Chappaquiddick Island, Massachusetts. Some of the subsequent problematic areas to question then are: Did Mr. Nixon--in any way, shape, or form---need protection from prosecution concerning the so-called "Chappaquiddick Affair?" Did Mr. Ford as a Congressman or as the Vice-President ever discuss the Chappaquiddick matter with Mr. Nixon? It is very strange that the July, 1969, date kept surfacing inadvertently at the time of the pardon. Even stranger, are the recent published reports that "dirty trickster," Anthony Ulasewicz was at Chappaquiddick at the time of the Kopechne Affair in 1969. We have also recently read of CIA use of surveillance, LSD, and other chemicals. One wonders then, did Ulasewicz or the CIA use surveillance, LSD, or chemicals on Mary Jo Kopechne (or on Senator Kennedy)? Or could blackmail have been used? Did Mr. Nixon want to discredit Senator Kennedy so much from being President (during the Bicentennial) that only a "staged affair" would suffice?

It is, of course, also possible that Ms. Kopeczne was an agent (willing or unwilling via blackmail) of the "dirty tricks" unit or of the CIA. If Ms. Kopeczne was such an agent, then obviously she had infiltrated Senator Kennedy's staff in order to accomplish a mission. But then, "What happened?" Was Mary Jo Kopeczne a victim of yet another White House double-cross? It would seem clear that Mr. Nixon, if in any way involved with the "Chappaquiddick Incident" would obviously take very great pains to make doubly sure that he received a full five-year Presidential pardon from January 20, 1969 to August 9, 1974. And Mr. Nixon did indeed receive such an extraordinary Presidential Pardon from Gerald Ford.

Individually, each "peripheral area" discussed above is probably not enough to force the immediate resignation of President Gerald Ford, but taken together, all three areas add up to "gross incompetency" on the part of the new Chief Executive in the act of summarily pardoning ex-President Nixon. Viewed under these conditions, could the Ford Presidential pardon of Mr. Nixon be termed in any way a "high crime" or "misdemeanor" against the American way of life? A new impeachment proceeding, though unlikely, is a possibility in 1976. In covering up the antecedent Nixon crimes, has Gerald Ford unwittingly become an accomplice in attempted murders and sabotage? The Bicentennial year voter demands "full disclosure" on all of the "peripheral matters" in the Watergate era. Public outrage cannot but be a consequence of all this, for public opinion cannot tolerate a President who has pardoned un-American activities. President Gerald Ford may have to leave the White House. And Nelson Rockefeller may ascend to the Presidency of the United States at a date much sooner than anyone expected.

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